



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 25, 1921.
THE STRUGGLE TO CONTROL POWER
CONTRACT-BREAKING EMPLOYERS
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YOUR JOB AND YOUR HEALTH

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Pohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 43

❖ The Struggle to Control Power ❖

By Chester M. Wright, in American Federationist.

The paramount fact bearing upon every major activity of organized human beings is that the civilization of today is the result of and is dependent upon what has been called organized employment of mechanical energy.

The question of unemployment must in one way or another come back to that fact. The question of disarmament can not be divorced from it.

The great power of today is mechanical power. Modern society lives largely upon machine effort. There could be no modern society without the machine. Take away the machine and the world would be thrown into panic and disaster.

The machine is the key to life today.

The great struggles of our time are struggles having at their heart the desire to control or to share in the control of the power and productivity of the machine.

Barons of old clung to the land and they organized armies of mercenaries to fight their battles. The land was the basic thing. Upon land ownership or control everything depended.

There are some stupendous facts in relation to mechanical effort. These facts should be known to every school boy, but they are not known even to an appreciable percentage of adults.

To quote from United States National Museum Bulletin 102, Vol. 1, written by Chester G. Gilbert and Joseph E. Pogue:

"To accomplish the work done annually in the United States, or at least the equivalent in such kind as men could perform, would require the labor of three billion hard working slaves. The use of power gives to each man, woman and child in this country the service equivalent of thirty servants."

It is stated that these figures are rough and may be wide of the mark. Undoubtedly they are not below the mark, being based upon an estimated consumption of 150,000,000 horse-power.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the glory of ancient Greece was founded upon a labor effort of about five servants to each Greek free-man. The ancient Greeks had no power machinery.

The coming of power machinery centralized production. Single suits of clothes no longer are woven and made in homes. Thousands of suits are made in single factories where many people work together on specialized operations.

The initial tendency was, as it largely remains, for ownership to remain in the hands of individuals or small groups, while the workers employed were in large numbers.

A great mass of compact power was organized against a large mass of unorganized power.

Employers, in small, compact units, sought to keep the large masses of workers unorganized. They still seek to follow that course.

The reason is perfectly clear. At the outset employers sought to apply to industry the same wages and rules that applied prior to the invention of power. They sought to retain for themselves all of the benefit of power.

Power is coming to be recognized as the result of the thought and experimentation of all previous generations of mankind. Every use of power, every improvement in the use of power, since power first came into use, is in like manner the result of the thought and experience of all previous generations.

Therefore, the autocratic, anti-social control of power by small groups through forms made legal by a code created largely by direction of the owners of power, is nothing but an act of piracy committed against the present inhabitants of the world and all who have ever lived in the world.

The trade union came into being as a protest against the domination of the employer, the owner of power and machines.

The trade union was necessary to redeem human kind from the grasp of greed reinforced by the command of power and machinery.

The trade union is not something which employers may arbitrarily "recognize" or "refuse to recognize." It is something which is here as an economic necessity.

Those who say they "refuse to recognize unions" speak as foolishly as if they were to say, "We refuse to recognize the Atlantic Ocean."

Through power the American Nation is able to bring to its service the equivalent of thirty billion slaves. Thirty billion dead men are thus, in productive power, brought to life and set to work.

One hundred years ago the ratio of servants to freemen or whatever they may have been called in the various localities—the propertied and prosperous men—was approximately the same as it was when in ancient Greece the ratio was five to one.

In that hundred years the ratio has increased from five to one to the almost startling figure of thirty to one.

That is why we have one motor car to every ten inhabitants in the United States, why we have so many pianos and talking machines, why we have so many comfortable homes, so many bath rooms, so many pleasure resorts, so many merchants selling so many excellent commodities, so many suits of good clothes, so many pairs of good shoes, and so on.

The workers, through their organizations and through every other channel through which they may exert power, have compelled the owners and dictators of power and machinery to play fair with the whole population to that extent.

A great many of our people have in fact the equivalent of a considerable portion of that thirty-slave power productivity per person. Only a very few are entirely deprived of the beneficial slave-power of machinery because there are only a few in America who live in complete primitive fashion.

The contest is, however, one in which the contention is ever for a fairer division of the immense productivity of power and machinery, the heritage of the past.

Let it not be forgotten: Machinery is the fruit of the thought and experience of the whole human family, from the beginning. Power, as applied to machinery, is the co-ordination of natural forces. Both power and machinery are heritages of the whole human family.

Power and machinery burst forth with amazing suddenness after long ages of slow dawning. During thousands upon thousands of years mankind had no machinery run by power. During a comparatively short period preceding the coming of steam and electric power he had to a trifling extent learned the use of water power to drive primitive machinery. But machinery as we know

it, power as we know it, is the flower of the present century period—the gift of the whole past to the hundred years just passed—and above all to the last half of that hundred years.

Mechanical progress naturally speeds itself along. The next decade will largely increase the number of "slaves" per American unit of population. With a ratio of thirty to one today it may well be forty to one ten years hence or easily enough sixty to one.

Without intervention of the trade union almost none of the excess of machine production over hand production would go to the workers who operate machinery and who perform all of the work that is to be performed. Only the constant improvement of trade-union organizations, the constant strengthening of the ranks, can increase the present ratio and gain for the workers a greater portion for the future.

The struggle is for the control of the productive capacity of machinery.

Partly machinery carries the cure for its own evil, but only partly. Machine production is so vast, so beyond all limitations, that the owners of machinery can not possibly use for themselves the full product. Some of it must overflow. Much of it must overflow. It probably is not too much to say that nearly all of it must overflow. Machinery is too prodigal for the old order of things. Serfs of the land could bring all of the product of their labor to the baron and he could use or waste the whole of it.

Not so today. It overflows in wages and the greater the overflow the more must be the effect on wages. The flood is a veritable torrent, pouring out upon the world.

The one point at which the flood fails completely is where the employer stops the machinery. We are at such a point today.

The task of the trade union is clear. It is to continue the struggle to compel employers to share more fairly the productivity of machinery. The productivity of machinery flows into various channels. The enjoyment of this productivity follows the flow. It comes through reduced hours of employment, through better working conditions, through increased wages with which to buy more commodities, through all of the infinite varieties of recreation, education and pleasure afforded by the release from toil and from the higher productivity of toil.

The road is open only to progress. There is no turning back. Let him who thinks society can turn back try to make for himself a suit of clothes as his forefathers did!

The vision of progress always has been clearest to the workers. Who would turn society back to the 18-hour working day? Not even the United States Steel Corporation would try that. Modern society could not exist if its working people toiled 18 hours a day. With modern machinery and the 18-hour working day we should have unparalleled wealth on top and unequaled corruption at the bottom. There would be riot at both ends and society as such would speedily disintegrate.

The working people have pointed the way and they continue to point the way. There must be more of justice in the control of industry.

How foolish for a nation wherein there are thirty slaves for each man, woman or child to neglect its opportunities for life and happiness for

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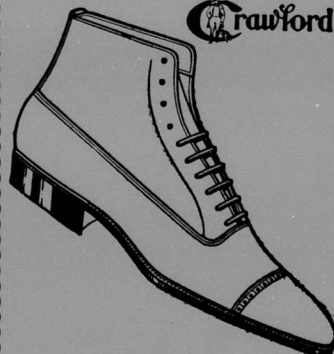
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all. And how foolish for such a nation to permit the most useful portion of its population to be deprived of a proper share of this service. For unquestionably, upon the equity with which we as a people manage this mechanical service depends our continued advance, our continued greatness as a people and our freedom from social cancers.

The fatuous employer who holds aloof from the trade-union movement harms himself but more than that he harms society.

The abundance of today is but a part of the abundance that will be possible when management shall have learned to develop full co-operation in production.

Refusal of management, at the behest of employers and investors, to co-operate with the workers through their organizations burdens industry with a deadly check-weight.

The mind of the employer who treats workers as chattels, giving them no intelligent part in the day's work, giving them only commands and directing them by edict, is the mind of the medieval baron.

Such a mind is as out of place in a modern industry as would be the old time spinning wheel in a modern textile mill. Judge Gary, for example, brings to the steel industry the mind of a feudal baron, absolute master of the works.

It is one of the tragic features that seem to be the inevitable accompaniments of the mid-way period between two ages of mankind, between two distinct stages of social development.

Machines have traveled faster than the minds of many who control machines.

In New York the world's most famous scientists, in convention, announce that the discovery of a method of releasing atomic energy seems at hand and it is estimated that within ten years this unlimited source of energy will be tapped.

It is high time that society learned to use energy co-operatively, placing the emphasis in production upon the serving of human needs instead of on the making of profits alone.

The agencies through which co-operation may be established are at hand. The intelligence is available.

What happens when the opportunity to co-operate is denied is that energy is unable to pour itself forth in normal, natural manner. Whatever the will of the workers may be, they can not will an expenditure of energy against a wall of individualistic opposition on the part of management.

Co-operation, with intelligent, comprehending management, results in a release of energy in willing production, and, strange though it may seem, with a lightening of the burden on each worker. It is physically and mentally easier for the worker to give fully, in harmony with a general effort, than to give partially against the resistance of an uncomprehending management. That is why production under trade-union conditions, carried on

under terms and arrangements agreed upon by the full and free exercise of voice and vote of both parties, results in a maximum expenditure of effort with a minimum cost to the individual worker. That is why under such conditions there is a contribution of intellectual effort as well as a contribution of muscular effort.

The enormous power resources of modern industry, the fruit of the pain and toil and thought of the whole race from the moment of beginning down to the present, are too thoroughly the heritage of all who live today to permit their control solely by a few.

The offense of minority control of power and machinery, the tools of modern work, against the industrially disfranchised is one of overwhelming enormity. There is a tremendous moral obstacle against the continuance of such a control.

Industrial economy demands the rapid growth of democratization in industry. America's thirty billion machine-power slaves must be brought under democratic control, be the ownership where it may. And more important than that, America's potential increase of machine-power slaves must be developed under a growing democratic control.

The creative ability of mankind must be allowed to take precedence over the machine. The machine must not be permitted to dominate men.

It is machine domination of men that produces our Mingo counties, our steel town tragedies, our unemployment crises. It is machine domination of men that retards the mental growth of men and makes pigmies where there might be giants.

Thirty billion slaves today, working through power and machinery.

Tomorrow perhaps twice that many.

Nothing can save modern civilization except democracy.

One of the greatest contributions made to alleviate human suffering was the discovery of Chaulmoogra oil in the treatment and cure of leprosy. It is hoped by research workers that the oil may do the same thing for tuberculosis that it did for leprosy. It is necessary because of the exploitations of unscrupulous persons in offering sure cures for tuberculosis, for the California Tuberculosis Association to appeal to the national headquarters for an appropriation to carry on the most painstaking research at the Hooper Foundation. Beside the national's appropriation the San Francisco and State associations are furnishing a chemist, interested individuals are offering funds. Patients in some of the hospitals offered themselves in the same spirit that a dispatch bearer goes out between the lines. It will take another year of careful scientific work to determine whether the experiment is successful, meanwhile purchasers of Christmas' Seals should feel themselves greatly honored that they are assisting in this research work and that if the work is not successful that the California Asso-

ciation is in a position to say so and that patients and the world in general were not to be in danger of exploitation. Every Seal you buy goes to save some one in California.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Albert Imperial of the painters, Dennis Murray of the plumbers, Henry Schutt of the engineers.

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(United Labor Press.)

An evening paper of Sacramento has been running an article in its booster column telling of the wonderful building boom in this vicinity and the dearth of building mechanics. This paper has gone so far as to say that Sacramento needed double the number of building mechanics now available and contractors would be compelled to advertise to secure men for the jobs now under way. This morning I made it my business to be in the Labor Temple when the Business Agents got on the job and I found two hundred men in the assembly room awaiting calls. I waited around to see how many would go out and at noon time the same crowd was there, still waiting.

The article mentioned has been widely copied, with the result that men have come to Sacramento from every point of the compass in expectation of going to work as soon as they landed, only to meet with disappointment. While Sacramento has an unusual amount of work for this time of year, the men here are more than able to care for all of the jobs under construction. I would advise all mechanics to communicate with the secretary of their craft before making any move toward the Capital City.

Employers here, as elsewhere, think men are scarce unless they are able to step to their door and whistle up a dozen or more for any dinky job coming in. I am not working at the trade and your coming or going will not affect my pay envelope at the week-end and I have no motive in telling you to stay away, but I am giving you the advice for your own benefit.

WM. McCLELLAN COOK,
Editor, Sacramento Tribune.

ARE POOR PROPHETS.

After the din and clatter about building revivals when wages are reduced, these prophets are smoked out. Wages have been lowered, but the revival has not materialized and now they are murmuring—but very guardedly—that monopoly may be responsible for the high cost of building material.

These hints are found tucked away in the financial sections of newspapers, while the front pages and editorial columns continue the bluff that "high" wages is responsible. A new York paper says:

"The question in the public mind today is: 'What is making the price of building material higher?'"

"The case of common brick is fairly typical of the market. Banks in manufacturing districts are disturbed by constant utterances to the effect that a condition exists in the Hudson River brick industry of conspiracy, combination and illegal control of distributing markets in violation of the law. These allegations have never been judicially affirmed, yet the banks, acting conservatively, and being guided by natural business prudence have, by their attitudes discouraged loans to operators or of leased yards.

"In the Hudson River district there was, 10 years ago, 119 brick manufacturing plants producing annually about 1,200,000 common brick. Today there are only 55 yards operating in the Hudson district.

On November 19th there were only two barges of brick available for the building industry of a city of 6,000,000 people, with construction activity greater than at any time since before the war in certain kinds of building work, and yet the wholesale price of \$14.50 and \$15 a thousand for common brick was firm, whereas, the price of this basic building commodity would not be anything like that figure if brick production could be raised to something like normal proportions."

If you lazily remain of no account you'll never have much of a bank account.—Forbes Magazine.

CONTRACT-BREAKING EMPLOYERS.**Labor Cost on Woman's Cloak Is Small.**

The labor cost on a woman's cloak that retails for \$40 is \$7. The retailer pays \$28 for the garment.

The labor cost on a cloak that sells for from \$75 to \$100 is from \$10 to \$12. The retailer buys the garment for about one-half of his selling price. The same proportion applies in more expensive garments.—President Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in answering manufacturers' claim that a 10 or 20 per cent wage reduction will affect selling prices.

More than 60,000 garment workers in New York are on strike in protest of one of the most glaring instances of contract-breaking in the history of the trade union movement.

These workers are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Their contract does not expire until the middle of next year. They also have a joint board which stands instructed to investigate production conditions. This board was to report on November 1st, but before that date the employers declared for a return to the piece-work system and the long work week.

By the record-breaking vote of 38,672 to 162 the workers declared they would strike rather than return to former conditions.

President Schlesinger of the Garment Workers' Union charges the bosses with attempting to destroy the union. In support of this charge the union executive makes public confidential letters from the manufacturers' association, written several weeks ago, in which manufacturers in other cities are asked to confer with the employers in this city and "perhaps" act collectively on matters concerning their relations with the union.

The manufacturers first claimed that the union "leaders" were attempting to force a strike, which the membership does not want. The astounding strike vote, however, has answered this claim. Now the bosses are attempting to gain public opinion by the claim that if they win, prices will be reduced. President Schlesinger shows that the labor cost of a \$40 garment under present conditions is but \$7, and for a \$100 garment but from \$10 to \$12.

Have you a "turn around" fund? It keeps away rainy days and helps you take advantage of sunny opportunities. Treasury Savings Certificates yield 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, when held until maturity. They protect you against the rainy day, because they can always be converted on short notice into cash at more than their original cost.

Be sure to distinguish between having self-respect and having conceit. The first is indispensable. The second is contemptible.—Forbes Magazine.

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WOMEN'S WAGE CUT OPPOSED.

Any attempt to reduce the minimum wage for women workers below its present level of \$16 weekly will be opposed, the Industrial Welfare Commission was told Monday night by many speakers. The first of a series of public meetings, to consider the blanket petition by California manufacturers for a lower minimum wage for women, opened Monday night in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco.

Dr. W. D. Marsh of Sacramento presented a paper protesting against any reduction in women's wages. He said that lower wages would tend to lower the women's standard of living, cause them to become undernourished and sickly, thus impairing the future generation.

The side of the working women was presented by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and several others. All of them presented data to show that the cost of living had not decreased, as has been the popular belief.

Charles Thorp, manager of the California Walnut Growers' Association, said that a lower minimum would enable the manufacturers to employ more women. The manufacturers' request is for a \$12 weekly minimum.

WHAT IS "CAPITAL?"

Recent speeches in favor of settling industrial disputes on the basis of a fixed rate of interest on capital and a minimum wage for labor causes the Cotton Factory Times to ask: "What are we to regard as capital?"

"It is impossible that employers can be allowed to bring in a great amount of watered capital to rank for dividend and thus deprive the workers of their true share of legitimate profits. There would have to be some understanding as to what is fair capital, as well as what constitutes a fair return on that capital.

"Merely to say that because a firm has a certain amount of capital down on its books it is, therefore, entitled to a certain dividend on it, is to beg the question. Labor could never accept such a position."

In commenting on pleas for "forbearance" between the two interests, the editor says that the tendency toward trusts rapidly dissolves whatever humanitarian link there might have been between employer and employed under the old system, and that the only interest stockholders now have in a business is to secure a satisfactory dividend.

"The need for forbearance is great, but the signs of the times declare it to be a diminishing quantity.

"The only way in which to overcome difficulties of this description is by a removal of the suspicion that one class is seeking to obtain an advantage over the other, and this can only be done when all are convinced that the basis on which agreement is to be reared as a superstructure is an absolutely fair and sound one and we are building on the rock and not on shifting sand."

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council on Saturday evening, November 26th, in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. A silver cup will be presented to the union having the best representation at the dance.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**SOCKS DARNED****AIDED BY AMERICAN RAILROADS.**

The charge by United States Senator Ransdell that American railroad owners have contracts with foreign steamship companies, while American vessels are idle, is a hard blow to rail owners, who have spent vast sums to develop a public opinion favorable to them.

Their raids on the treasury, their wage-cutting, and their general anti-union policy do not square with their statements that they are "trustees of a public utility," that they are only serving the public, that they are actuated by patriotic motives, etc., etc.

Now it is shown that they have pledged British, Japanese, Scandinavian and German ship companies "to make every effort within reason" to secure the necessary amount of freight required by the foreign ships, to aid these companies against all competitors (American ships compete with these foreigners), to use their influence to secure tax exemptions and harbor dues for the foreigners, give them free wharfage and other concessions and deliver coal to them below the market price and never over \$5 a ton.

The law provides that the railroads shall file copies of every contract relating to traffic with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is now discovered that the contracts referred to by Senator Ransdell have not been filed. The commission has ordered the railroads to comply with the law, and the Senate, on motion of Senator Jones, of Washington, requests the commission to furnish it a copy of these contracts.

Officers of the National Merchant Marine Association state that there is no record of an agreement whereby an American railroad is pledged to secure trade for shipping under the American flag.

"With the Government turning over many millions of dollars to American railroads, with the railroads utilizing their resources to secure business for foreign steamship lines, even to the extent of employing solicitors to get cargo, a remarkable situation is developed," these business men declare. "For, while the Government is forced to tie up hundreds of its vessels for lack of freight, American railroads continue to turn over cargo to foreign steamship lines, and these lines continue to gain steadily in the percentage of our ocean commerce which they carry, while our vessels transport less and less.

"Thus the Government, by its payment to the railroads, is using its money to foster competition with its own shipping and thereby add to the heavy burden of loss."

Some of the largest railroad systems have entered into these exclusive agreements with foreign companies. They include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany (New York Central system), Philadelphia & Reading, Boston & Maine, Grand Trunk, Norfolk & Western, Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

WATERFRONT FEDERATION.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation has adopted resolutions favoring international limitation of armament. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to President Harding, the Secretary of State, to the members of the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, now in session in Washington, to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The officers of the Waterfront Workers' Federation report that the so-called Rank and File Federation of Workers "has been thoroughly discredited on the waterfront."

The Waterfront Workers' Federation is mapping out a program for improving working conditions among the waterfront workers.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

"HOW THE AIRPLANE FLIES."

"How the Airplane Flies" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Baldwin M. Woods, professor of aerodynamics at the University of California, next Friday evening at 8:45 o'clock before the San Francisco Labor Council in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The lecture will be illustrated. Admission will be free and the public is invited to attend. This will be the second of a series of lectures being given before the San Francisco Labor Council under the direction of the Extension Division of the University of California.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921.

And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.—Isaiah, Chapter ii, Verse 4.

The American Federation of Labor is an organization held together by good-will. It has no mandatory powers. It does not depend upon force for success. It has discipline, but it is a voluntary, self-enforced discipline that comes from the spirit of brotherhood, the community of interest feeling that actuates the American worker. It is a thoroughly democratic movement, without dictators or autocrats, yet it is the most successful federation of toilers ever organized in the history of the world. The success of this great institution is the most effective demonstration possible as to the value of voluntary co-operative action free from coercion and force.

If the limitation of armaments conference now in session at Washington fails the world will be left in a more dangerous state than if no conference had ever been held, because that result will tend to make each nation even more suspicious of the others than they are at present. For this reason, if for no other, the conference must succeed in accomplishing an agreement of some kind calling for a start in the direction of ultimately adjusting the differences of the world by means other than through the instrumentality of war. It is, indeed, a grave responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of the assembled diplomats, and while thoughtful people generally appreciate the fact that some of the difficulties to be surmounted in order to reach an understanding are great, they, nevertheless, insist that every possible effort within the bounds of reason must be put forth to overcome all obstructions that stand in the way of peace and concord among the civilized nations of the world. Armaments are undoubtedly temptations that lead to war. Then if wars are to cease armaments must be reduced to an absolute minimum by international agreement. There is no other way to bring about such a happy state of affairs. The attempt is now being made and there must be no adjournment of the conference until success has crowned the efforts of the assembled representatives.

Pothering Politicians

It is highly amusing these days to pick up the Congressional Record and read the discussions which take place, particularly in the Senate. Here it is that one comes upon the champion fencers. Every move has as its object the attraction of the general public to the party or the Senator himself. Every word spoken is uttered with caution and an eye single to the influence it is likely to have upon those who wield political power in one way or another. Real honest-to-goodness action in the interest of the country is rarely encountered in the pages of the Record devoted to the proceedings of the Senate.

While 500,000 ex-service men are meandering throughout the country in search of employment and unable to find it, the political manipulators of the Senate put in long hours in debating just what sort of action should be taken as to adjusted compensation for these idle and suffering defenders of their country. It was proposed in one instance that money for this purpose be raised by an excess profits tax, but that was voted down, even the Senators voting against the plan explaining that they were for relief for the ex-service men, but that the money must be got in some other way. Then came the scheme of raising the money through a sales tax, and this, too, went down to defeat, with the same sort of heart-felt sympathy being expressed for the ex-service men by the antagonistic Senators. Just now an amendment to a revenue bill provides that the money to be paid to the former soldiers shall be taken out of the interest due the Government on loans to European governments, which at present amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000. The debate is going on in lightning-like fashion over this means of getting the money and every indication is that the plan will be badly beaten when it comes to a vote in the Senate, though each Senator makes sure to express himself as in favor of a bonus for which he will vote "in good time."

In the meantime the ex-service men are wandering from place to place, idle, hungry and forlorn, not knowing what to do in order to prolong their existence until times get better and opportunities for employment become possible. And while these defenders of the flag are in misery, and the Senate debating how they are to be relieved, Congress, in obedience to its promise to big business, has practically wiped out the excess profits tax and has shouldered more of the burden of paying for the war over to the ex-service men who are fortunate enough to be employed. This, however, does not prevent the politicians from expressing gratitude for the service rendered by these men who went into the army during the war at \$30 per month to fight for their country while the profiteer, who is now relieved of paying a small part of his profits to the Government by way of taxes, remained at home and feathered his nest. Bret Harte said that "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." Wonder what he would say, were he alive, of the modern politician in the United States Senate. There is no way, according to these Senators, to get the money so that immediate relief may be provided for the ex-service man. At the same time there seems to be no difficulty whatever experienced concerning the gathering together of \$500,000,000 to be turned over to the railroads of the country. The railroads are powerful politically and financially and they can only be satisfied in a practical way. On the other hand, the politicians of the Senate seem to feel quite confident that the ex-service men, who have nothing but votes, can be very easily handled by talk, by soft and sugary words, by praise for the glorious service they have rendered to their country and promises that "in good time" the politicians will see to it that a measure of justice is given them.

In the meantime ex-service men, and millions of others, are suffering for the common necessities of life. This fact, however, seems to be of little or no concern to the talkative politicians who are presumed to represent the people in House and Senate.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Those who believe that a festering sore like the Steel Trust can be allowed to go on unnoticed by the great mass of the people are, indeed, short-sighted. Under modern world conditions the entire world rubs elbows. Our means of communication and transportation are such that it is impossible for anyone to live apart from the balance of society, and the conditions under which the steel workers live will sooner or later have its reflex on the American people wherever they live. Because of this fact it is the duty of every American to become familiar with the facts in regard to this gigantic corporation. The unvarnished truth is set forth in the two reports, "Public Opinion and the Steel Strike," and "The Steel Strike of 1919." Get these books and read them. It will be well worth while.

If only 50 per cent of the members of unions appreciated the value of the union label sufficiently to demand it on their purchases the forward march of the labor movement would be tremendously accelerated, strikes would become rare and union men and their families would be prosperous and happy. It is such a simple thing and so easily accomplished that it is really remarkable that workers whose purposes could be so easily served by this means remain so indifferent to the possibilities of the union label as an instrument to improve their conditions. As a consequence of their thoughtlessness, carelessness and shiftlessness in this regard they pay dearly year after year, and it does sometimes seem that they will never become sufficiently aroused in their own interest to demand the label.

The ideal of "the golden age" is old in the annals of man. There are those who think it once reigned upon earth and that now everything has become degenerated and impossible of becoming better. All such are dreamers whose dreams lead to ignominy and death. But though those who look for the golden age in times to come, may also be dreamers, they are dreaming a noble dream, for their aim and purpose in life must ever be to make their dream come true, to make this world every year a better one. An ideal looking toward the future is preferable to one looking backward. Humanity can meet its fate serenely if inspired with faith in the future. If it has no such faith, it will soon perish from the earth. Humanity is made up of individuals, and as the individual thinks and acts, so will humanity think and act, as far as depends upon the individual. Thus each may well believe and strive for the coming golden age.

Both the wage workers and the farmers of the State of California have been endeavoring for many years to get some representation on the Board of Regents of the University of California, but without success. The Board is now and has been for many years made up almost exclusively of men prominent in the banking and corporation world. At the present time 130 corporations are represented by officials on the Board of Regents, but there is not a single representative of the agricultural or labor interests of this great State. That is a condition of affairs with which the great mass of the population of the State is not at all familiar, and it is a situation that does not tend toward democracy in the government of one of the greatest educational institutions in America. The State Federation of Labor is again going to ask the Governor to keep labor in mind when making his next appointments and it is to be hoped that he will see the fairness and justice of the request and govern himself accordingly.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Do you call that a beefsteak? It makes me laugh!"

"I'm glad to hear it, sir. Most people swear."—Kasper, Stockholm.

Mother—I've tried so hard to make you a good child, Margaret, and yet in spite of all my efforts you are still rude and naughty.

Margaret (deeply moved)—What a failure you are, mother.—London Weekly Telegraph.

What a Missing "t" Will Do.—
Driver Leaps to Safety as Taxicab Plunges 15 Feet Into Excavation. Passengers, Though Killed, Brush Their Dresses and Continue on Their Way.

—Headline in the New York Herald.

The new guard was not familiar with a certain railway run in Wales. Came a station which rejoiced in the name Llanfairfechanpwllogerych. For a few minutes he stood looking at the sign-board in mute helplessness. Then pointing to the board, and waving his other arm toward the carriages, he called, "If there's anybody there for here, this is it!"—Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.

John D. Rockefeller took a little girl in Cleveland to ride in his car and, after she had comfortably seated herself, he asked her, "Where would you like to go?"

"Oh, I don't care," the little miss replied. "Where do you want to go?"

"I," Mr. Rockefeller replied, with a twinkle in his eyes, "I want to go to heaven."

"Oh, Mr. Rockefeller," the girl exclaimed, "I guess you haven't got gasoline enough to take you there."—Boston Globe.

Texans are just naturally partisans. A man from that State called at The Journal office the other day. In reply to a question, he said: "Yes, the county where Ah live went Republican at 'lection, but it's so'y now it went that way. Hodding ain't so pop'la' as he was. Ah hud a fellow say some remawks 'bout that today right here in Tulsy. He said: 'Some great liberato's have lived in this country. Lincoln, he freed the slaves; Henry Fo'd freed the hosses; Thomas Edison freed the tired piano playah; Hodding freed the wo'king-man from hahd labaw. Ain't no work now but fo' va'y few'."—The Oil and Gas Journal.

It was in the course of the "Race to Berlin" when the various base ports of the A. E. F. were competing to see which could do most unloading from week to week. Two dusky stevedores of Brest were talking.

"Lissen," inquired one, "when is dis here all race to Buhlin gonna end?"

"Ah dunno," replied the other, who was stretched at full length behind a convenient motor truck. "It ain't never been no race to me. Ah's out of de runnin'."

A colored preacher in Alabama had at one time served a short jail sentence and was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact, as in his later years he had been a model of rectitude.

One Sunday, rising to begin a sermon, his heart sank to see a former cellmate sitting in the front row.

Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly:

"Ah takes mah text dis mo'nin from de sixty-fo'th chaptah and fo hundredth verse of de book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, and says nothiv' dem will Ah see later.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

WE BELIEVE IN LIMITATION.

We believe in limitation, said the foreign diplomats,

For the arms of war we simply have no use.

All this fighting is most shameless and to hold our nation blameless

We agree in principle that we'll reduce.

We believe in limitation, said the foreign diplomats,

War is hell, and hell's a naughty place to go.

We accept the brave decisions of Americans with vision

(With some minor reservations, don't you know?)

We believe in limitation, said the foreign diplomats,

Though some changes in the details may be made,

From our eyes the tears are falling as we think of ills befalling

Those who in war's bloody maelstrom must wade.

We believe in limitation, said the foreign diplomats,

Only action we should for awhile postpone.

Every program we'll agree to and those noble plans accede to,

If they'll leave our schemes of world control alone.

—Seattle Union Record.

The strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself and is a right which no society can annul, said Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, in a pastoral letter. The reasoning of this churchman is a contrast with the claim of can't-strike advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodates society; and that the State, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man. "It is a natural right of man to give or withhold his labor," said the cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right. A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort. The state has the right to suppress a civil war, but a strike should never be civil war. Some times incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace. Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great mile-stone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed. There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours. The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohibit a just strike. The evils and abuses of the present industrial system cannot be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the oppression of the worker are abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state. We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy, or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an irresponsible machine."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The major portion of last Sunday's five and a half hour session of the Typographical Union was devoted to the consideration of the newspaper scale. As finally drafted, the scale calls for \$10.50 per day of seven hours for journeyman printers employed in morning newspaper composing rooms, and \$10 per day of a like number of hours for members of the union working days on the evening papers. The scale is a flat one, there being no differential for any class of workmen. Many other changes were made in the existing scale, among them one specifying that all copyholders shall be journeyman members of the union. The scale was adopted by practically a unanimous vote. Propositions for membership in the union were received from Eleanor Easton and Carl Hilderbrand. George H. Dahmke and George McLaren were admitted to full membership. A proposed amendment to the General Laws which would permit chapels to enact a law requiring the deposit of working cards with the chairman brought forth considerable discussion. It was re-referred to the Executive Committee. J. E. Hall, William G. Thiele, Walter O'Malley and William Webb were expelled from the union for ratting. The Executive Committee was authorized to revise and recodify the constitution, by-laws and general laws and order to print an edition of 1000 copies. Arthur S. Howe tendered his resignation as a member of the Scale Committee. Mr. Howe has acquired a ranch in Mendocino County, which he expects to devote his spare time to in the future. Benjamin Schonhoff resigned as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council because of his inability to give the office the necessary time it requires. The membership statement showed a total enrollment of 1282, November 19th. Those depositing travelers during the month were: E. M. Blackford, S. L. Carlisle, H. C. Carlisle, G. R. Schmidt, San Francisco; M. S. Dunning, E. C. Drews, H. K. Green, E. R. Kline, J. R. Lawrence, N. T. Richards, E. H. Stivers, C. W. Tage, Oakland; E. F. Kreiss, W. H. Perkins, R. W. Waterson, Sacramento; V. C. Berry, J. C. De Venny, J. S. Hayden, A. Redmond, L. Zelanko, Los Angeles; J. Ebel (honorable withdrawal); A. C. Ruland, Santa Barbara; W. R. E. Jentsch, W. F. Smith, San Diego; R. A. Brown, San Bernardino; J. H. Howe, H. H. Settle, Fresno; E. G. Ede, G. E. MacCarter, Modesto-Turlock; G. W. Hansen, R. McCorkle, F. W. Tupper, San Jose; L. Jossi, Chico; L. Marden, San Pedro; W. Scott, Watsonville-Salinas; A. F. Stanley, Stockton; F. J. White, Reno; J. A. Larson, North Yakima; G. H. Godfrey, J. C. Jones, Tacoma; J. S. Daveler, Great Falls; W. R. Mills, Omaha; E. B. Stevens, Chicago; R. Smith, Cincinnati; E. E. Snyder, Jackson; C. S. McDowell, New York; R. Wanner (clearance), France; E. B. Bodine, Honolulu; total, 43. Cards were issued to M. Adler (honorable withdrawal), J. F. Aughinbaugh, W. F. Applegate, E. M. Brast, Alice

Broder, A. F. Broad (honorable withdrawal), V. C. Berry, E. M. Blackford, P. Campbell, H. L. Carlisle, C. Crabtree, M. S. Dunning, J. C. De Venny, H. R. Fairchild, W. H. Godfrey, L. Groth, W. H. Gregory, L. H. Hendricks, J. S. Hayden, C. R. Huffman, L. Jossi, H. C. Jorgensen, H. J. Kirk, G. J. Kubricht, J. P. Lees, J. R. Lawrence, D. T. McHutchison, I. J. Otis, F. W. Panchot, L. B. Pentz (honorable withdrawal), Amelia Rice (honorable withdrawal), A. Redmond, G. R. Schmidt, H. G. Stahl, D. G. Thompson (honorable withdrawal), W. W. Tanner; total, 36.

The General Printing Company of Dayton, O., a union concern for the last ten years, has locked out its union employees in all departments. This is the only office in Dayton that the Typographical Union of that city has had any trouble with. The Comer Manufacturing Company, makers of raincoats, has much of its printing done in the General plant. The Comer concern is a national advertiser and mail order house, and makes a strong plea to workingmen to buy its raincoats, using many local agents throughout the country. Dayton Typographical Union requests that all members of organized labor write letters to Charles E. Comer, care Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, O., asking him to have the allied printing trades union label placed on his printing.

The Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council has issued a circular letter which states emphatically that that organization, which had a number of members locked out by some of the printing establishments of the City of Angels on May 1st, which refused to grant the forty-four-hour week as per agreement, have not declared the lockout ended, and are not allowing their members to work in any shop on a forty-eight hour basis. No such action has been taken by any of the unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council there. The letter adds that the locked-out rolls of the union affected have practically been wiped out through those that were thereon finding employment in forty-four-hour shops, owing to the increase of work in those shops, which find they are able to satisfy their ever-increasing number of customers, both in price and quality of work furnished because of the competent and skilled help they have obtained. Harmony and co-operation prevail in all the forty-four-hour shops. It is exactly the opposite in the forty-eight-hour joints, where disorganization and demoralized forces, incompetent workmen, mistakes, spoiled work, added expense, delays, poor service and everything else that spells dissatisfaction and internal dissension may be found. The propaganda that the lockout has been declared off arises because the forty-four-hour shops have been and are obtaining the bulk of the printing business on account of the superior service rendered and the satisfactory prices quoted to customers. Purchasers of printing have tired of the annoyances and discomfort and added cost imposed upon them by the operators of forty-eight-hour shops. The proprietors of such establishments hope by the circulation of the

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

EAT

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

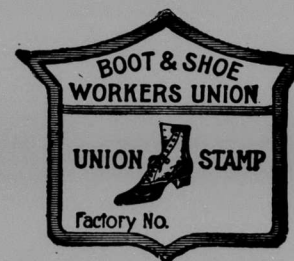


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

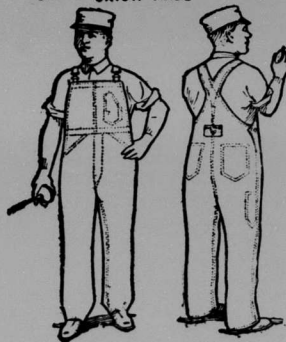
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

GANT BUST 'EM

UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only.....\$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed.....\$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—In blue denim or khaki. 95c

MEISTER & ADOL

GOOD GOODS CHEAP

1256 Fillmore St.

1106 Market St.

2247 Mission St.

false and misleading statements that printing trade unionists are permitted to work in their places on a forty-eight-hour basis to inveigle some into sending them printing, and to convey the impression that they have secured some competent and skilled craftsmen, who can turn out printing that the purchaser is not ashamed to use and can accept. Remember, the forty-four-hour contention has not been declared off by any of the unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council in Los Angeles, notwithstanding any and all reports to the contrary that may emanate from any source whatsoever. Buyers of good printing cannot and will not be deceived. They know where a product of that class can be bought.

William McWhinney, formerly of Butte, Mont., but more recently of Oakland and Sacramento, has assumed the foremanship of the San Francisco Journal composing room.

Edwin Hoefer of the Daily News chapel is confined to a Berkeley hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for hernia. Latest reports from "Eddie's" bedside are that he is recovering from the ordeal as rapidly as may be expected.

The death of Michael J. Hearst, father of George M. and William T. Hearst, members of Typographical Union No. 21, occurred last Saturday evening at his home, 1277 Arguello Boulevard. Mr. Hearst, who was a native of New York, had been a resident of San Francisco for more than thirty-five years. He was for a long time business assistant to Archbishop E. J. Hanna. His age at the time of death was 69 years. Mr. Hearst was a member of Council No. 615 of the Knights of Columbus, under whose auspices his funeral was held at Sacred Heart Church at 9:30 o'clock last Tuesday morning, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Surviving Mr. Hearst, besides his widow, Catherine Hearst, and two printer sons, George and William, are five children, Arthur, Harry, John, Richard and Mae Hearst. Sympathy of fellow members of the Typographical Union is extended to George and William Hearst in the loss of their loving and devoted father.

George R. Schmidt of the Chronicle chapel came in contact with a moving municipal street car last Monday night. He sustained a few minor bruises and abrasions, which were not serious enough to prevent him "showing up" for work the evening the accident occurred. The mishap took place in front of the Chronicle office.

Laurance Straub sends his greetings to San Francisco printing friends. He is now in the specification department of the G. P. O. in Washington, D. C. Years ago Mr. Straub served No. 21 in different ways, and his loyalty to the organization was of the finest. His daughter, Marie, is well known in vaudeville circles, and played the headliner in the "Overseas Revue." Several months ago she sold newspapers in California to raise funds for disabled soldiers. Miss Straub keeps up her interest in the printers' craft, as may be seen from the following paragraph from the Washington correspondent in the November Typographical Journal: "Employees of the government printing office were given a real treat on October 6th, when Miss Marie Straub gave a recital on the sixth floor of the main building. Miss Straub is a daughter of Laurance Straub, employed in the hand section, and last year she sang in the Strand Theater. This year she is a headliner with the Bothwell-Browne revue at the Cosmos."

Frank F. Pierson, one of the best known members of Los Angeles Typographical Union, died at San Gabriel November 13th, and was buried the following Tuesday in the printers' plot at Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles. Mrs. Pierson had been in poor health for some time, and had been advised by his physician to remain out of doors as much as possible. Mr. Pierson went

from Denver to Los Angeles in 1894. He was a sincere trade unionist. He served one term as president of Los Angeles Typographical Union in 1899-1900. He was a member of the union's board of directors for several years, and represented No. 174 in the 1904 convention of the International Typographical Union, held in St. Louis. Pierson was for many years an employee in the adroom of the old Los Angeles Morning Herald. Leaving the service of the Herald, he accepted the foremanship of the adroom of the Los Angeles Examiner, having worked on the first issue of that paper. Later he transferred the scene of his labor to the proofroom of the Los Angeles Express. Mr. Pierson had a wide acquaintance in San Francisco circles, whose sympathy is extended to his widow and son, the latter of whom has been an employee in the pressroom of the Los Angeles Examiner ever since its establishment.

Society note: Ed Tansey motored to San Jose last Monday, and is spending this week-end with the elite of the capital of California's prune belt.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council will give a grand entertainment and ball in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple Saturday evening, November 26th, at which a motion picture depicting life at the Union Printers Home will be exhibited, as well as beautiful stereopticon views of the home and its splendid environs. A prize consisting of a handsome silver loving cup will be given to the union having the largest representation in attendance at the ball and entertainment. The Label Section has labored long and hard to make the affair the success it promises to be. Your patronage is desired and earnestly solicited.

Henry Payot, a pioneer employing printer of San Francisco, one time member of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Education and prominent in many civic affairs, died last Monday night in his apartment at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Payot was born in South Carolina 83 years ago, and his death was due to old age. Mr. Payot was an ardent advocate of public ownership of public utilities, which principle he espoused from the very beginning of his entry into public life. The ownership of the Municipal Railway System in San Francisco by the city may be attributed quite largely to the efforts of Mr. Payot. He was one of the founders of the old printing firm of Payot, Upham & Co. Mr. Payot left a widow, Annie E. Payot; a son, Lee Payot, and three daughters, Mrs. Henrietta Friant, Mrs. Louise Curtis and Mrs. Josephine Linforth, and scores of friends who are mourning his loss.

TILE OWNERS PLEAD GUILTY. Held Up Material Prices.

More than 50 firms and individuals belonging to the tile and mantel combine in New York pleaded guilty in the federal court to the charge of dividing up this business. Where one of the defendants was assigned to care for a certain amount of business he could charge his own price, and his associates would submit higher bids, known as "accommodation bids," to make his bid appear low.

Members were furnished with information about contracts to be let in their exclusive territories and other members were notified that they were not to make any bonafide attempt to obtain such contracts. A black list was maintained to enforce the rules of the combination.

One of the attorneys for the prosecution is quoted as saying that "many of these men are guilty of practices which no decent firm would be guilty of, whether those acts were forbidden by the Sherman anti-trust law or not."

The maximum sentence is one year in jail or \$5000 fine, or both.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

H. Herrmann Fred W. Meussdorffer

Herrmann & Co.
249 Kearny St.
BET. SUTTER & BUSH STS.
Fashionable Hatters.

Union Made Hats and Caps
Phone Douglas 2558 San Francisco

Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion SOCIAL DANCE EVERY NIGHT

Ladies 25c Gents 50c

Ladies Free Monday and Wednesday Nights

Phone Mission 6415

GLOBE MILLINERY

Next Door to New Mission Theatre
2544 MISSION STREET

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

A Box of Fine Chocolates will complete your Thanksgiving Dinner

M. ZEISS

Cor. 16th and Guerrero Sts.
Market 9461 Market 4164

KEYSTONE CREAMERY

HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!

2002 Mission St.
Near 16th Street

2768 Mission St.
Near 24th Street

SHOES



SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

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41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Telephone Market 711

Oakland
Los Angeles
Stockton
Columbus Ave., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 18, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Department of Labor, with reference to the Monthly Labor Review.

Referred to Executive Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate McGuire, requesting Council to go on record as opposed to the letting of contracts for the building of our public schools and water system.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Bernard Doyle, Carmen's Union, requesting Council to urge upon the Honorable Mayor and the Board of Supervisors relative to the construction of Taraval street. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, A few weeks before the recent municipal election the Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote passed a resolution pledging the city to the immediate construction of several extensions of the Municipal Railway, for which construction moneys are to be had from the surplus funds of said railway; and

Whereas, Among the extensions planned is that along Taraval street, from Thirty-third avenue to the Ocean in the Parkside district, which extension requires no great engineering or other preparatory work before commencing the construction thereof; and

Whereas, At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was announced from the City Engineer's office that the commencement of work on this line would not be begun for four months to come, and no adequate or logical reason was presented for this unreasonable delay; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this 18th day of November, 1921, that we hereby respectfully urge upon the Honorable Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to fulfill their pledges with respect to the aforesaid extensions, and that a beginning in that behalf be made by the passage of an order for the immediate construction of the Taraval extension of the Municipal Railway; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the City Engineer, and to the press.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the appeal for financial assistance for the Oil Workers from the Taft Central Labor Council and the District Council of Oil Workers, the Secretary was instructed to reply stating that this Council has indorsed their appeal and that the unions were contributing through the State Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Reports of Union—Cigar Makers—Have levied assessment on members working to assist unemployed; business very quiet; requested a demand for the blue label when purchasing cigars. Trackmen—Complained of reckless driving of motorists; one of their members killed while working. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Butchers—Reported that the Chinese butchers are circulating a report that the Chinese meat is now fair, which is not true.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$694.42. Expenses—\$196.17.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 16, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 by Vice-President John Coakley, with all officers present except B. A. Brundage, G. L. Howard, J. W. Baker, and A. C. Sheahan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From McGregor Paper Co. of Chicago, in regard to their firm being a union paper mill and handle only union water-marked paper; received, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Hoisting Engineers No. 59 reported that business is good. Cap Makers No. 9 reported that business is slack; ask a demand for their label when buying caps. Hatters reported that business is good; ask a demand for their label when buying hats. Glass Blowers reported that they have started a campaign against food packed in cans; ask the delegates to report back to their locals of the danger of buying food in cans. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is slack; ask a demand for their label. Garment Workers reported that business is good; initiating new members all the time. Cigarmakers report that business is slack; ask a demand for their label. Office Employees reported that they have bought the tickets for the dance. Cooks No. 44 report that they are holding an election of officers; ask a demand for the house card. Grocery Clerks reported that the Keystone Creamery on Mission, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, is still unfair; the Model Grocerita on Mission, near Sixteenth is also unfair. Janitors reported that they have bought tickets for the dance. Cracker Bakers reported that business is good; Local bought the tickets for the dance; National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Coopers No. 65 reported that business is fair. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that business is good; White Lunch, Boos Bros., Sunset, Clinton's, Griddle at 10 Market street, and Porter's at 125 California street are still unfair. Painters No. 19 reported that business is good.

Committee Reports—Bulletin Board Committee ask the locals to send in their labels to be displayed on the bulletin board. Agitation Committee reported that they have ordered 1000 quarter cards for the dance; also the Grocery Clerks have donated the programs for the dance. The Ball Committee reported that they have received \$158.50 for tickets that have been sold to date.

Good of the Section—Brother Lively gave one of those interesting talks on the union label, card and button. Mrs. John Coakley explained to the

Section the good work the Auxiliary was doing.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same ordered to be paid.

Dues, \$21.00; Agent Fund, \$4.92; total, \$25.92. Disbursements, \$13.60.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again on December 7, 1921.

"You are to demand the union label, card and button on Christmas presents." "Watch the bulletin board in the lobby of the Council."

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Phone Valencia 4745 J. Rutishauser
Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
Open evenings and Sundays until noon
Cor, 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager
UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street



MATINEES DAILY 25¢ & 50¢

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT
500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS 25¢
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85



Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco

All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents

Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

ORPHEUM.

Next week's Orpheum show has five acts featured, any one of which could easily headline an ordinary vaudeville show. Kitty Doner heads the stellar aggregation. Mrs. Gene Hughes in "Contented Peggy"; Dave Kramer and Jack Boyle, who have been a scream when they headlined in the East; Mary Haynes, whose "Exclusive Songs" are executed in her own different way, and Vera Gordon, the great star of "Humoresque," who plays her final week here.

Kitty Doner is in vaudeville and with her is her sister Rose and brother Ted. Kitty is one of the very best dancers the American stage has to offer, as is her little sister.

Kitty's twinkling toes are not as well known in the two-a-day as they are in musical comedy, for most of her time has been spent in the latter field. For several seasons she has been with Al Jolson in his Winter Garden productions and she is always given recognition second to the inimitable star himself.

Kramer and Boyle have buttered their bread on both sides; one side is spread with fun and the other with song, resulting in a decidedly appetizing amusement morsel. One of the boys does a black-face and the other straight.

The ability to execute with words and mannerisms a caricature as true to life as if it were a painting is the accomplishment of Miss Mary Haynes, singing comedian. Miss Haynes' songs, all specially written for her, afford an opportunity for her to employ a distinctive personality, one of her greatest charms.

Mrs. Gene Hughes has been a star in vaudeville for several years and during this time she has selected and produced her own playlets. This season she commissioned Emmet Devoy to write a sketch for her. This is called "Contented Peggy" and is a delightful comedy.

Jack Joyce was a British tommie. At the battle of the Marne, Joyce was severely wounded, his wound necessitating the amputation of a leg, but never did his smile forsake him and when he was discharged from the hospital he started in to see just what he could do without one leg. Joyce could always sing, always tell stories and always dance, and he soon found that he did things as well with one leg as he could with two.

The little oddity presented by Sylvia Loyal and her Pierrot is a visualization of one of the "adventures of Fairyland," with all of the charm and wholesomeness that these stories contain.

The Knight and his Knave with Rudolf Wagner have a European Novelty. They are weight manipulators. They handle balls and heavy shells and a two hundred pound shell with ease and grace.

Vera Gordon the "mother" of Humoresque, remains a second week in her comedy drama "Lullaby."

LABOR MEN TAKE OFFICE.

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin last Monday assumed the duties of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, to which he was appointed recently by President Harding.

Succeeding McLaughlin as State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson, of San Jose, took charge of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

McLaughlin is an officer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, of which he is a past president.

Mathewson is a member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council of California, and until a week ago was president of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council.

To rise above the crowd, crowd your days and hours with study, observation, effort and resolution.—Forbes Magazine.

LABOR COLLEGE.

As a labor college, we feel it is our duty to report to the members of organized labor the results of the first term of the Labor College of San Francisco held during the past ten weeks.

We conducted three classes: (1) The History of Organized Labor in the United States; (2) Advanced English Composition; (3) Women and Labor.

Altogether we have about fourteen persons enrolled on our books, of which twelve are members of organized labor: five are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, three of the San Francisco Typographical Union, three of the Carpenters' Union, one of the Seamen's Union, and two are unaffiliated with any union. Four of these attended two classes.

Of this number eleven have paid fees totaling \$37.50. Our expenses for printing circulars, letterheads, envelopes, and tickets, and postage, amounted to \$40, leaving a deficit of \$2.50. And not one cent has been paid to teachers as salary.

Two of our classes are over, and the course in Women and Labor, organized two weeks ago, will continue until Christmas.

We feel sure that we have done at least something to diffuse labor education among workers of San Francisco. Furthermore, we believe that this is a step in the right direction, and hope that it will open new possibilities in labor education. Through education and organization alone can labor hope to achieve industrial as well as political democracy.

We plan to open our next term in the second week in January, and offer at least five different classes a week, providing we have the necessary room. We also plan to reduce the tuition fee from \$4 to about \$2.50 a course. We propose to give about twenty-five free scholarships.

Competent teachers, we have plenty; all we need is workers who are eager for education. We ask your indorsement, and will be grateful for any co-operation from you.

Fraternally yours,

LABOR COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO.
David Weiss, M.A., I. T. U. Card 68280, Director.

TEAMSTERS ARE ENJOINED.

A sweeping injunction has been issued against 12,000 striking milk wagon drivers in New York, who are enjoined from acting along lines that would be considered legal if no strike existed. The strike is because of wage disputes. The companies have refused the men's offer to arbitrate, which is urged by City Health Commissioner Copeland. The companies are demanding the anti-union shop and are attempting to make a concession to the spirit of the age by organizing company "unions."

The increase in child mortality is charged to "the lack of milk and possibly to a lowered standard in the quality of milk" by Commissioner Copeland.

"The milk companies are running true to form," he said, "just as they always hit upon the same form of employment contract. There is something remarkable about the mental processes of milk dealers. They invariably reach identical conclusions. Mr. Horton (president of the Sheffield Farms Company) has turned down the appeal of the men. His company has determined upon the anti-union shop and to deal with the individual alone. Collective bargaining is scrapped and employment is based on the moss-covered records of Mr. Horton's time as a milk driver."

LABEL SECTION DANCE.

The Label Section of the Labor Council will give an entertainment and ball in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, tomorrow, Saturday, night. A silver cup will be presented to the best represented union.

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

For Home Beverage Supplies
3000 MISSION STREET
San Francisco

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION STREET
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

"EASY TO
PAY THE
STERLING
WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Free Delivery in Bay District

M. Friedman & Co

259 to 273 POST STREET
Near Stockton Street
SAN FRANCISCO

**Furniture—Rugs—Ranges
A Store For All the People**

With a Friendly, Helpful Interest in Your Particular Home Furnishing Problem. Ask the Salesman About Friedman's Special Monthly Buying Terms.

**Your Credit is Good
Pay As You Earn**

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style
1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

PREFER WOMAN LABOR.

Women carrying lumber is depicted in a pamphlet, "Health Problems of Women in Industry," issued by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Under the picture is this information: "One employer said he preferred women to men because women always carried two planks at once if they could possibly manage it."

The pamphlet makes this reference to conditions under which many mothers are forced to live:

"Long hours in the factory are not as serious for the man, who is through work when he leaves his job at night, as they are for the woman, who has often several hours of housework to do after she gets home. The married woman in industry, who is forced to work because of economic necessity, brought about by her husband's death, incapacity or inability to earn an adequate wage for himself and his family, must usually take whatever job she can get, without much question of wages or hours.

"But she is the one worker in all the group who must need the protection of the law, for the care of her children and household will take many hours and much strength, and her health will suffer if hours of work are not limited."

MINERS' PRESIDENT HERE.

Charles F. Moyer, of Denver, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, made a flying visit to San Francisco last week and conferred with John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessey, regarding wages, hours and working conditions of men employed on the Hetch Hetchy project.

If you can't stand adversity you're not fitted to stand prosperity. Think this over.—Forbes Magazine.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Grover's Restaurant, 121 California.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

ALLEGED AMERICANS.

That the so-called "open shop should be given full recognition" in the Panama Canal Zone, is one of the recommendations made by the board appointed by the Secretary of War to conduct an investigation of wages, hours and conditions of mechanics employed in the Panama Canal Zone.

It is really the American Plan that is advocated by this investigating board, which recommends that not only shall the open shop, so-called, be recognized, but that "a certain proportion of non-union men shall be employed at all times."

Here are some of the recommendations made to the Secretary of War by the board appointed to conduct an investigation of wages, hours and working conditions in the Panama Canal Zone:

That charge should be made to all employees for house rent, bachelors' quarters, light, fuel and hospital service.

That the aliens (negroes) should be used in larger numbers to the displacement of white mechanics and citizens of Continental United States.

That the leave of absence for employees should be reduced and so changed that it would scarcely give time for workmen to visit the United States and return to the Canal before their leave of absence would have expired.

That the so-called open shop should be given full recognition to the extent that a certain proportion of non-union men should be employed at all times.

That the present arrangement whereby employees receive special consideration in the matter of transportation to and from the United States and other traveling concessions should be changed so that employees would have to pay full fare.

The foregoing is taken from a circular letter issued by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to affiliated bodies.

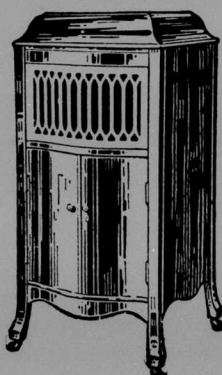
With the exception of the recommendation for the employment of aliens in lieu of American labor, practically all of the recommendations have been accepted by the government officials at Washington, according to the report of the offi-

cers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who say that President Harding has objected and even refused to stand for the displacing of American labor by aliens.

Thrift is mankind's way to progress. It is the only way. No other way has ever been marked out or followed. The thrift instinct is in mankind. As this instinct has been developed in the individual and in the Nation, progress has been noted. France paid the Franco-Prussian war debt by acquiring the habit of individual savings. Thrift is quite as fundamental to good government as it is to individual well-being, and our Government is now taking the lead by making sweeping reductions in expenditures. For over two years the United States Government has balanced its budget, current receipts against current expenditures, and has had a small surplus each year to apply to the reduction of the national debt. On the basis of daily Treasury statements the Government has reduced its national debt by \$2,672,593,523 between August 31, 1918, and September 30, 1921. Restoration of prosperity in this country depends upon thrift. The Government has provided a means of individual savings and investment that is safe and certain through the issuance of Treasury Savings Securities, which yield interest at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly, when held until maturity. These securities can always be redeemed on short notice at more than their original cost.

When everything—everything—everything—goes against you and you feel discouraged to the point of despair—try getting off alone and gazing into the heavens in perfect quietness and solitude. See if your troubles do not diminish at least a little.—Forbes Magazine.

Arthur Brisbane says that we should not practice thrift so that we will not go to the poorhouse, but to increase our earning power by making our saved-up money work for us.



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OUSTED REDS DECEIVING.

Alexander Howat, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, District 14, is in jail at Columbus, Kan., for one reason and he was removed from office as president by John L. Lewis, international president, for an entirely different reason, according to an article appearing in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the international union. The Journal says:

"Some of those men who are in open rebellion against the laws of the union are spreading the word that the autonomy of District 14 was suspended by the international organization and the officers of that district removed from office because those district officials were making a fight against the Kansas industrial court law. Nothing could be farther from the truth and, of course, those who make such statements know they are untrue. It is only an attempt on their part to kick up a lot of dust to hide their illegal and indefensible conduct in violating the fundamental laws of the union and the basic provisions of their agreement with the coal operators of that district. There is nothing else to it.

"These district officers were not removed from office because of their fight against the Kansas industrial court law. They were removed because they refused to obey the laws of their own union and the decision of their own international convention. They called strikes that were violations of the joint agreement. The international union directed them to put the striking miners back at work and then take up the grievances in the regular way, as provided by the joint agreement. They refused to do this, but defied the international officers and international union. Then the international convention, the highest authority in the organization, decided by an overwhelming vote that they should put the striking miners back at work. Still they refused and defied the convention.

"For that reason, and that reason alone, they were removed from office and the autonomy of District 14 was suspended. The Kansas industrial court was not involved in the case in any manner whatever, although some of these men have attempted to hide behind their own shadows and make the people believe that they were being persecuted because they were fighting the Kansas industrial court law.

"The bald fact is that the officers of District 14 never have fought the Kansas industrial court law. They have fought the court, but they have not, even up to this hour, made any attack upon the law creating the court, nor have they made any effort whatever to have the Kansas industrial court law set aside or repealed.

"Throughout all of their dramatics and heroics they have merely denounced and defied the Kansas industrial court and then paraded before the public, with the spotlight turned on, beating their breasts and shouting, 'I am a hero.' It was a clear case of playing to the grandstand, all of which was at the expense of the Kansas miners and the good name of the union.

"Sometimes the thought arises that perhaps the officers of District 14 were not as anxious to have the Kansas industrial court law knocked out as they appeared to be from their declarations. As above stated, they never made any effort to have the law wiped out. They violated the industrial court law numerous times and had themselves arrested, but in no case did they start any proceedings that could test the constitutionality of the law itself. And when the international union offered to co-operate with and assist Alexander Howat to make a full legal test of the law, Howat did not accept the offer of assistance. Sincerity of purpose would have prompted him to accept the help of the international union, instead of completely ignoring the offer. Just why he ignored the offer no one except Howat himself knows. Recent developments, however, would

seem to indicate that he had a burning desire to go to jail instead, and thus attain the self-imposed distinction of being a martyr with the limelight shining brightly upon him.

"Howat and those who support him are indulging in bare-faced deception of the membership when they make the statement that the officers of District 14 were removed from office because of their activities against the Kansas industrial court. The Kansas industrial court law had nothing to do with it. It was their own rebellious refusal to obey the laws of the union and their own defiance of the international convention that caused their removal from office.

"If the officials of District 14 had been half as anxious to knock out the industrial court law as they professed to be, they could have instituted proceedings many months ago and a decision could have been obtained from the highest courts that would have settled the question one way or the other. But they did not do this. On the other hand, they continued to violate the law and defy the industrial court and, of course, they landed in jail.

"The international union is just as bitterly opposed to the Kansas industrial court law as Howat ever was. Every official of this union has denounced the law as being cruel, barbaric and unconstitutional. The international officials are just as anxious as Howat, and perhaps more anxious, that the industrial court law shall be wiped out, and they offered to help Howat to wipe it out with proper legal proceedings, which Howat did not accept. The same international convention which ordered Howat to put the strikers at the Dean and Reliance strip pits back to work and live up to the joint agreement also adopted a resolution directing that proper steps be taken by the international union to test the constitutionality of the industrial court law. And yet, Howat defied the convention and the union.

"It is to be hoped that the membership of the union will not allow itself to be fooled by the loud talk of those who are in open rebellion against the laws of the union. The membership should understand that Howat and Dorchy are in jail in Kansas for one reason and that they were removed from office for an entirely different reason."

If ever mankind is to find peace, it must be the sort of peace shared by all. If ever we are to get rid of violence and outrage, it will only be when we each and all refuse to use violence and outrage to right our own wrongs. As I see it, all the world today is engaged in the task of proving that it is our neighbor who is wrong, not ourselves. To me all war is civil war, all strife is fratricide, because I believe in the brotherhood of man. Therefore, all war, whether caused by capitalists or workmen, is by me deplored. All the same, I can see that humanity has many a hard, bitter road to travel before we reach the goal. We are like children who will go their own way in spite of warnings and entreaties by guardians and parents. Yet, somehow, we move onward, and out of the storms and stress of our day a nobler order will arise, refined and purified of all the dross which today drags us down. We can hate iniquity, hate evil doing, but must never hate men and women. Hard and difficult as is the task, let us face the future with hearts full of love, with an understanding that looks beyond the meannesses of our day, toward the true goal of all human endeavor, which is the establishment of the kingdom of reason, built not upon domination and force, but upon liberty, equality and fraternity.—George Lansbury.

Don't imagine that because you wear hobnail shoes and a blue shirt that you work harder than any man in patent leather shoes and silk shirt. Brain work can be more killing than brawn work.—Forbes Magazine.

America's stock of courage is today very low. I recently put out a little supply in the form of a short article calculated to inspire optimism and confidence. The demand for it proved extraordinarily keen. Permission to spread this word of cheer was requested from many directions. One concern alone (Oppenheimer Casing Company of Chicago) distributed 10,000 copies among the largest manufacturers throughout the United States. Is it not justifiable to draw the deduction that when so many people are beginning to feel eager to go ahead and do things, we can hopefully look for early and distinct improvement in business activity? Practically all the materials for the making of better business are here, but they must be mixed with optimism and courage.—Forbes Magazine.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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YOUR JOB AND YOUR HEALTH.

Is there a relationship between your job and your health? Decidedly yes.

An experiment of the Einstein theory of relativity might be able to demonstrate the relation to the satisfaction of scientists, but very few understand the Einstein theory.

"I dunno, I can't do my work right today; I don't feel just right."

Or, "I feel fit as a fiddle; I could kick a hole in the sky."

These and similar expressions, heard in the office, shop or factory, express more clearly to the lay mind the relation of health to the job than would any fine spun theory. Everybody realizes that there is a vital link between health and work. If a person is too sick, naturally work is out of the question, but when a person merely feels badly, or is run down, he may still attempt to stick to the job, driven by necessity.

There are many conditions that tend to undermine the health. One of the greatest ravages on health of the individual and community is tuberculosis. Two and a half years could be added to the lifetime of every individual who attains the age of 17 years if there were no fatal cases of tuberculosis.

Because the ratio of deaths from tuberculosis to deaths from all other causes among persons of advanced age decreases, the inference has been that tuberculosis is not so prevalent after the ages of 40 and 45. Actuarial figures, however, show that in a population of 1,000,000 persons all aged 20 years, there would be 1600 deaths from tuberculosis a year, while in a population of 1,000,000 persons all aged 60 years, there would be 1840 deaths from tuberculosis in the same period of time.

It has been figured that more than 19,000,000 years could have been added to the total lives of the young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years of age, who registered under the selective draft—if deaths from tuberculosis could have been wiped out in a single moment.

To drive home what this loss means in dollars and cents, we will say that each individual in this group could add the net sum of \$100 a year to the

wealth of the community. The money loss on this draft group would be nearly \$2,000,000,000. A similar computation covering the total population, and assuming this earning ability starts at the age of 20 years, the prospective loss would be \$7,000,000,000 a year.

The best available estimates is that there are a million active cases of tuberculosis in the United States, with an annual death rate of approximately 120 per 100,000. There are another million inactive, arrested or latent cases. Nearly everybody is infected with germs of the disease, the estimate being that sometime in life between 70 and 95 per cent of the population is infected.

There is a clear distinction between being infected with the germs and having an active, open case of tuberculosis. With merely an infection, or even with diagnosis showing incipient tuberculosis, a person can beat it back with an upbuilding of bodily resistance and the family physician can direct the means of fighting it by healthful eating and living in a manner to cause but a minimum loss to the patient.

Economic losses have been studied by an intensive analysis of 250 cases. Three-fourths of the patients in the group studied were men, one-fourth were women. Including other members of the families there were 1362 individuals. The cases had been cared for by public institutions. In this study it was found that the total average cost per family was \$2017, of which \$836 was in lost wages and \$1181 was the money cost of relief and care given by the association. The average period covered was two years, four and a half months, making the cost per year for each patient \$850.

The study showed this cost divided as follows:

Loss in wages.....	41%
Material relief	23%
Institutional care of patient.....	10%
Institutional care of other members of family	15%
Home hospital	8%
Nurse's calls	2%
Clinic and other treatment.....	1%

The importance from an economic standpoint of avoiding tuberculosis is demonstrated by the

showing of the great loss in years of lifetime that might be saved, and, again the lesson is impressive when it is shown that mere loss of wages represents so large an item in the care of a case once it reaches that stage where the patient must quit work for treatment.

There are so many things a person can do in assisting himself in avoiding tuberculosis and thus doing a service to self, family and community, there is no need of using any "don'ts." Every man can interest himself in seeing that milk for table use is pasteurized. He can wage war against the roller towel, if it hasn't been banished by law from his place of employment.

Every man can avoid the common drinking cup; dodge the dangerous cougher or sneezer; encourage education against undue crowding in schools and dwelling; avoid undue dust and excessive fatigue at his own work. Numerous factories are trying to help the employees to help themselves to good health by providing "sunshine" factories to work in and by placarding it with such advice as, "Wash before eating," and "It is better to be well than to get well."

But once a person has the disease he should consult the best medical adviser he knows and follow instructions carefully. This is important to arrest the disease and also to prevent spreading contagion to others.

Patent medicines and drugs should be avoided. Complete rest, fresh air, wholesome food are the great upbuilders. What is needed is to put the physical body in such condition as to enable it to combat the germs and give the tissues opportunity to regain what they have lost through the earlier stages of the case.

A cheerful mind is said to be of great aid in overcoming the disease, but of course the good cheer is quite apt to be difficult to cultivate unless there is a sound basis of health and that can be attained by moderation in work, in play and in food.

Burning the candle at both ends is something that nobody can long get away with.

The wise man or woman will seek to establish that relationship between health and the job that causes neither to suffer nor be neglected. z

The sale of Christmas seals, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association through more than 1200 affiliated agencies, provides a means of conducting a continuous warfare against tuberculosis.

CIGARMAKERS.

The local Cigarmakers' Union has levied an assessment on those members working to assist in caring for the unemployed members of the union.

DEMAND PROMPT START.

The immediate construction of several extensions of the Municipal Railway, provided for in resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors just prior to the recent municipal election, is demanded in resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council and presented by that body to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors.

Honestly, are you as badly off as you make yourself believe you are?—Forbes Magazine.

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